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arbitral tribunals that have been executed, which are, as a matter of fact, the justification for the belief that the nations can come to the standard of living up to justice. It is a very remarkable fact that in the United States, although there is a Supreme Court in which State may sue State in matters of a justiciable nature, there is no provision in the Constitution for haling a State before that court; there is no provision in the Constitution or any law of the United States to secure the execution of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States against a State; indeed, there is a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Kentucky v. Dennison*, in 24 Howard Reports, at page 66, holding positively that there is no such power in the General Government or any department thereof to compel, by physical force, the execution of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States against a State of the Union. And yet, day by day, year by year, suits have been begun by States and judgments rendered in the Supreme Court which have been complied with, however unwillingly and grudgingly.

What the American people can do may we not believe others can do? What nine men sitting on Capitol Hill can do nine men sitting in a tribunal at large can do. Instead of training men in the handling of arms; instead of forming leagues to fall upon and prey upon nations to force them to live up to agreements, when the very agreement depends on the nations' good faith in observing it, the thing to do, I submit, is not to question their good faith, but to offer a premium for keeping it, and to engage in a campaign of systematic instruction in the schools, in public and in private, in season and out of season, for the administration of justice through orderly agencies established for that purpose, so that, little by little, the reign of law may win over the rule of barbarism.

THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

By STEPHEN J. DUGGAN, Director

THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION has just completed its second year of activities. In this short time it has amply justified the anticipation of its founders in helping to develop international good will by means of educational agencies and in acting as a clearing-house of information and advice for Americans concerning things educational in foreign countries and for foreigners concerning things educational in the United States. For a number of years close relations have existed between the French and Americans, fostered by the Alliance Française, which is now thoroughly well organized in nearly every State in the Union. Spanish and Italian interests in this country have become anxious to establish closer relations between the United States and their respective countries and have applied to the Director of the Institute for aid in accomplishing this.

The Spanish Bureau of the Institute was organized to co-operate with the Junta Para Ampliacion de Estudios of Madrid. That body had been provided with funds to send students to this country and with which to invite American professors to Spain. It wished an

authoritative body to assist it. The Spanish bureau is organizing a visit to Madrid of a large group of teachers of Spanish from all over the United States. These teachers will spend next summer in the University of Madrid in perfecting their knowledge of oral Spanish and in the study of Spanish literature and history. A center for the diffusion of the culture of Spain, Portugal, and the Spanish-American countries has also been organized under the name of the Instituto de las Espanas.

The Institute is also the headquarters of the Committee on Education of the Italy-America Society. The committee has secured funds to assist Italian universities to get American books and publications. It is also arranging a tour to Italy for American students and instructors next summer. One of the interesting incidents of the tour will be the laying of a bronze wreath on Dante's tomb at Ravenna as a tribute from the institutions of learning in the United States.

Arrangements have been completed for an exchange of professors between Italy and the United States. Prof. Kenneth McKenzie, of the University of Illinois, has accepted an invitation to lecture at the University of Rome, and an invitation has been sent to Dr. Guido Biagi, of Florence, Italy, to come to the United States to lecture in American colleges and universities; the exchange to be effected next fall.

The Institute believes that a wisely selected professor, who because of his personality and scholarship can well represent America abroad, may be of great service in the development of international good will. Because of their poverty on the other side, the European nations cannot support exchange professors as they did previous to the war. They are anxious, however, to have our professors visit their universities. The Institute does not feel it can wholly support a large number of professors abroad in any one year. It has, therefore, developed its plan of grants to professors on sabbatical leave—that is, to professors on sabbatical leave who are going abroad and who are willing to lecture in foreign universities and have been invited to do so the Institute will pay the traveling expenses, going and returning, from the institution in the United States in which the professor teaches to the institution abroad in which he will lecture. The Institute has this year sent out fifteen professors on sabbatical leave to universities in many parts of the world; for example, London, Paris, Prague, Shanghai, Madrid, Strasbourg, Athens, Constantinople, and Peru.

Though the European countries cannot afford to support professors here, the Institute has invited professors from other countries to come to the United States. It has circuited during the past year a number of foreign professors of distinction among the colleges and universities of the country. Some of these gentlemen have visited a large number of institutions; others a smaller number. Though it is the desire of the Institute to send distinguished foreigners to the smaller and less frequently visited institutions, the larger colleges and universities in all parts of the country have also enjoyed the advantage of listening to their addresses. Among those who have lectured under the auspices of the Institute in this way are Baron S. A. Korff, formerly

professor of international law and diplomacy at the University of Helsingfors, Finland; Prof. Victor Andrés Belaúnde, professor of international law and political science at the University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru; Prof. Raoul Ramirez, Chilean exchange professor of Spanish-American history from the University of Chile, Santiago, Chile; Prof. Jacques Hadamard, professeur de mécanique analytique et de mécanique céleste au Collège de France, Paris, and Prof. Raffaello Piccoli, of the University of Padua, Italy. Arrangements have already been made to send during the spring term, to a large number of institutions, the distinguished scholar and divine, Bishop Nicholai, Bishop of Serbia; Prof. J. Holland Rose, professor of history at Cambridge University, England, and Doctor E. A. Horne, professor of mathematics, University of Patna, India, who has recently been invited by Harvard University to this country. In all these cases the college audience receives the benefit of the expert knowledge of a country given by an authority who represents it.

Of even greater importance in the development of international good will has been the service that the Institute and its bureaus have been able to render to official visitors and missions coming to this country to study our educational conditions. The foreign visitor is very apt to lose much time in locating significant aspects of American education and in duplicating many items of his experience. In drawing up itineraries of professional significance and in giving personal letters of introduction to individuals and missions, the Institute has greatly facilitated the work of these visitors and missions from abroad. Among the most important of the missions of the past year that have been welcomed and assisted by the Institute were the Educational Commission from China headed by the Honorable Hsi Tao Yuan, Vice-Minister of Education; the Japanese Commercial and Educational Mission under Baron Goto, and the mission of distinguished French and English physicians who came to study our methods of medical education. The number of individual official visitors with whom conferences have been held has been very large. Among them were Prof. Albert Malche, superintendent of schools of Geneva, Switzerland; Dr. Tasuka Harada, president of Doshisha University, Japan; Dr. E. Skillen, inspector of schools, Sydney, Australia; Prof. Florence M. Snell, of the University of South Africa; Prof. Miodrag Ristić, University of Belgrade, Serbia.

A service of similar value has been rendered to those seeking educational advice concerning procedure in foreign countries. Sometimes this has been done by the Institute working through other agencies, as when the Director of the Institute became chairman of the Committee on Education of the Italy-America Society, and a member of the staff of the Institute became executive secretary of the Committee on International Relations of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. But usually the service is rendered by personal conference. A great many professors and teachers have had their visits to foreign countries made easier and more attractive by the advice and letters of introduction they have received at the Institute before their departure. This is even more true of students. Too great emphasis

can hardly be placed on the value of the service to students coming from abroad who wish to study some special branch of knowledge and need advice upon the institutions which are best equipped to teach it. And this is equally true of American students going to a foreign country for purposes of study. No day passes when the Institute is not visited by such students and teachers, and the number to whom such assistance is given by correspondence is even greater. The Institute is ready to undertake the task of selecting American students for scholarships abroad, and its representatives abroad are ready to perform the same duty of selecting the right kind of students in foreign countries for scholarships in the United States.

The Institute has attempted also to stimulate the exchange of students between this country and foreign countries. It has collected what is probably the most complete compilation of information with reference to exchange of scholarships and fellowships open to foreign students for study in the United States, and for American students to study in countries abroad. In order to facilitate co-operation in the matters of exchange of both teachers and students, and in educational matters generally between this country and others, the Institute has representatives in practically all of the European countries and hopes soon to have representatives in all countries of the world. It is enabled, therefore, to give Americans going abroad on educational matters letters of introduction which will facilitate their approach in other countries, and in a similar way the representatives abroad are enabled properly to introduce foreigners to things educational in this country. There are few distinguished educators coming to the United States who do not visit the Institute.

The Institute believes that it is as essential for Americans to know of the difficulties and problems of other countries as for the people of other countries to know something about us, in order that international good will may be realized. To secure this end, the Institute has established in some eighty colleges and universities throughout the country international relations clubs. These clubs are voluntary organizations of teachers and students who may be interested in the study of international peace. The Institute provides the clubs, free of charge, with syllabi, bibliographies, books, magazines, and other literature for the study of those problems. Moreover, it sends upon visits to them from time to time distinguished foreigners and American professors who are authorities in the field of international relations. An annual conference of representative members of the clubs is also held in the interest of increasing the efficiency of the work.

The Institute has published and distributed a booklet on "Opportunities for Higher Education in France," one on "Graduate Study in the British Isles," another entitled "Observations on Higher Education in Europe," the First Annual Report of the Director, and a special bulletin for administrative authorities in the universities and colleges. The latter deals with visiting professors and commissions; recently founded traveling and research fellowships; foreign professors available for teaching engagements, and research opportunities abroad for American students.